

its left afford a good and safe climb until a platform is reached. From this we crossed the head of the chimney and climbed on a slabby buttress which leads to a short ridge of snow, thereby joining the main mass of the cliff about half way up.

Thence slabs were climbed for 100 ft. or so, until we were forced to traverse to the left horizontally for about 200 ft. At the end of the traverse is a groove up which we went for a distance of 150 ft. or so; we then arrived at a small platform. Above this a buttress of splendid rock leads upwards. This proved the crux of the climb, and was very exposed and equally enjoyable. Above it easy rocks for 200 ft. lead to the snowy summit, 1500 ft. above the start of the climb.

This is a most delightful climb when the rocks are in good condition, as they were in July 1921. Moreover, it seems to be the only way up this face of the mountain that is safe from falling ice or stones. The rock is magnificent throughout, and the climb is steep and exposed, but not extremely difficult.

ALPINE NOTES.

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, a reference to whose Alpine career appeared on page 179, has now been raised to the pontifical chair.

The Alpine Club ventured to telegraph:

‘SUA SANTITÀ IL PAPA,
‘Vaticano, Roma.

‘L’Alpine Club, Londra, rallegrandosi elezione illustre Alpinista al Pontificato manda felicitazioni rispettose e sincere,’

and was honoured by the following reply:

‘PRESIDENTE, Club Alpinisti, Londres.

‘Santo Padre ringrazia devoto omaggio benedice.

‘CARD. GASPARRI.’

‘BALL’S ALPINE GUIDE,’ THE WESTERN ALPS.—A new edition (1898) of this work, reconstructed and revised on behalf of the Alpine Club by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Edward Stanford, Limited, 12 Long Acre, W.C. 2. It covers the Western Alps from the Mediterranean to the Simplon, S. of the Rhône. Price 13s. net, post free 13s. 8d. net.

‘BALL’S ALPINE GUIDE,’ THE CENTRAL ALPS. PART I.—A new edition (1907) of this work, reconstructed and revised on behalf

of the Alpine Club under the general editorship of the Rev. A. V. Valentine-Richards, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Edward Stanford, Limited, 12 Long Acre, W.C. 2. It includes those portions of Switzerland to the N. of the Rhône and Rhine Valleys. Price 7s. 6d. net, post free 7s. 11d. net.

'BALL'S ALPINE GUIDE,' THE CENTRAL ALPS. PART II.—A new edition (1911) of this work, reconstructed and revised on behalf of the Alpine Club under the general editorship of the Rev. George Broke, can be obtained from all booksellers, or from Edward Stanford, Limited, 12 Long Acre, W.C. 2. It includes those Alpine portions of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria which lie S. and E. of the Rhône and Rhine, S. of the Arlberg, and W. of the Adige. Price 8s. 6d. net, post free 9s. net.

MAP OF THE VALSESIA.—Some copies of the Map issued with the ALPINE JOURNAL, No. 209, and of the plates opposite pages 108 and 128 in No. 208, are available and can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, Alpine Club, 23 Savile Row, W. Price for the set (the Map mounted on cloth), 3s.

THE 'CLUBFÜHRER DURCH DIE WALLISERALPEN.'—Vol. II., edited by Dr. Dübi, covering the country from the Col de Collon to the Théodule, has just been published (380 pages, with many excellent route-marked illustrations). Price 10½ Swiss frs., post free. A French edition is promised next year. Dr. Dübi will be glad to have any errors pointed out.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :	Date of Election.
Blanford, T.	1860
Stone, Rev. J. K. (Father Fidelis)	1860
Cheetham, F. H.	1867
Baillie-Grohman, William A.	1874
Little, William	1878
Bryce, Lord.	1879
Wills, J. T.	1881
Hopkinson, Edward	1887
Bird, Sir Alfred F.	1891
Gordon, Rev. J. M.	1896

THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.—Reverting to the note on page 177, formal representations have now been made to the Italian Ambassador, and it is understood that pourparlers are proceeding with Rome. It is hoped that before the summer the Italian authorities may be induced to relax, in the case of members of this Club whose *bona fides* cannot be impugned, formalities that, without doubt, militate against travel in Italy.

MR. FRESHFIELD is of opinion, after careful examination, that, seen from M. Sissone, M. Blanc, mentioned by Sir James Ramsay in his interesting 'Recollections,' p. 73, is really the Weisshorn.

A PROPOSAL to re-name certain summits in the Adamello-Presanella group after noted Entente politicians, was combated, very energetically, in *The Times* by Mr. Freshfield. It is hoped that such an unwelcome suggestion will be dropped.

DR. AND MRS. VISSER, with Franz Lochmatter, start, towards the end of April, on a mountaineering expedition to the Karakoram Himalaya.

THE PINNACLE CLUB (FOR LADIES).—'This club is the outcome of a steadily growing conviction among many women that it was desirable to have a centre—social, educational and advisory—for women and girl climbers.

'In climbing with men, where "the best must lead," women have little opportunity to master, or to enjoy, the finer points and sensations of the art itself; to learn the business of finding their climbs, of steering a mountaineering course, or of exercising judgment and responsibility in the actual climbing. . . . The new Club makes a special feature of the training of its beginners, both in route-finding and in technique; and . . . it supplies an energetic criticism—free from the polite restrictions imposed by differences of sex—of the methods and the capabilities of all its members.'

The inaugural meeting of the Club was held at Pen-y-Gwryd on March 26, 1921, and it already numbers over sixty members.

For full membership a high qualification is demanded: the knowledge of, and a past experience in, general mountaineering conditions, and the ability to lead and to direct rock ascents of a moderately difficult order.

The President is Mrs. Winthrop Young, and the Secretary Mrs. E. Kelly.

MRS. NORMAN-NERUDA, daughter of the late Edward Peyton, A.C., and widow of L. Norman-Neruda, A.C., killed on the Fünffingerspitze, herself a good mountaineer, has taken over the Pension Neuhaus, Thierberg (about 2000 ft.), near Kufstein, the gateway to the difficult peaks of the Kaisergebirge.

It is to be open all the year round. Good fishing and boating in summer; winter sports of all kinds. Pension, 4s. to 5s.

After her husband's death Mrs. Neruda lived at Cortina, until its evacuation in 1915. At the Peace the Italians allowed no one to resume or continue residence there save members of the Commune of Ampezzo. Her daughter, married to an Austrian, is a mountain painter of the Compton School.

M. HENRI FERRAND, the authority on the French Alps, has had the well-merited honour conferred of Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur in special consideration of his numerous Alpine publications and of his vice-presidency of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné. We take the opportunity of congratulating our Hon. Member on his sixty-ninth birthday (March 1).

THE FIRST ASCENT OF THE GRANTA PAREI.—This mountain (formerly called the Grand Apparei), which forms such a conspicuous object at the head of the Val de Rhêmes, was first ascended August 22, 1863, with Joseph Favret of Chamouni and a Rhêmes chasseur called Nicholas Jacob in the preliminary notice published in the 'A.J.' i. 200.

In the fuller account given in 'A.J.' ii., Mr. R. C. Nichols states (page 21) that his party engaged as assistant guide 'a likely-looking fellow, an *ancien militaire*, by name Jean Jacob.'

The real name of the assistant guide was Jean *Jaccod*, several of whose sons are still living in the Val de Rhêmes, and who have recently told me that they have heard their father say that he accompanied some Englishmen in the first ascent of the Granta Parei. Jean's father was Claude Nicolas Jaccod, and it seems probable that the confusion arose from Jean having described himself as 'Jean de Nicolas'—a very common custom in those parts.

Claude Nicolas was sixty-six years of age in 1863, as his *permis de chasse* for 1868 in my possession shows.

Jean Jaccod was for many years a keen and able chamois hunter, and occasionally acted as guide. He and (I believe) Casimir Thérissod accompanied Signor Bobba in his difficult and risky descent of the Col des Grandes Rousses (Bec de l'Invergnan). Signor Bobba describes him as an excellent mountaineer, *très souple*. He died about twenty years ago, nearly eighty years old.

G. STALLARD.

DISCOVERY ON THE AROLLA GLACIER.—Two men crossing the Col de Collon last autumn came on the skeleton of a hunter by whose side lay that of a chamois, an old rifle, and some pieces of money bearing dates prior to 1850. The extraordinary shrinkage of the glacier doubtless accounts for the find. (*Communicated by Mr. and Mrs. WILLMOTT.*)

KRIEGALPSTOCK OR P. CORNERA DENTRO (2718 m., 8917 ft.) LEPONTINE ALPS.—There is a note on the 'three very rotten pinnacles' known by this name in the 'Climbers' Guide' to the Lepontine Alps (1892), and in Mr. Broke's edition, part 2, of Ball's 'Central Alps' (1911). The ascent of the N.W. pinnacle was declined in 1891 by Mr. Coolidge with C. Almer II owing to its 'exceedingly rotten character.' It has since been ascended twice, but Mr. Coolidge's judgment is borne out, inasmuch as the

S. pinnacle has now collapsed. Signor Ettore Allegra's photograph, taken in 1917 when on service with the Alpini, shows three pinnacles, but Count A. Bonacossa, when on similar service in 1918, remarked only two, which is confirmed by photographs in 1921. An interesting illustrated article by Rag. Riccardo Gerla, the enterprising member of the Milan Section C.A.I., and an authority on the district in question, appears in the February publication of the Section.

THE BALTSCHIEDERTHAL, which joins the Rhone Valley opposite Visp, a wild and unfrequented valley, is to be endowed with a hut at the Jägi Tierweidli this year. It is to be hoped that it may escape the deluge of tourists that, latterly, have made a night in the Oberland huts a purgatory for members of the S.A.C. and other climbers alike. The principal ascents are the E. arête of the Bietschhorn and the Lötschthaler Breithorn.

ALPINA. The monthly publication of the S.A.C. has been considerably enlarged, and now contains, besides official information, an illustrated article of mountaineering interest. The editor is Dr. Ernst Jenny.

MR. A. VERSLUYS of Baarn, Holland, with Josef M. Julen and Josef Knubel, left the Trift Inn at 1 on July 26, 1921, gained the Rothhorn at 5.15 and the Schallihorn at 10.15. Leaving the summit at 11 the last man, Julen, at 12, fell about 20 m. through a rope sling breaking. He sustained fortunately only slight injury, but the plan of solving the problem of including the Weisshorn in the day's work had to be abandoned.

On August 6 Mr. Versluys with Knubel and H. Pollinger, with the Herren Hans Pfann and Horeschowsky, as a second party, left Schönbühl at 2; foot of Viereselsgrat, 4 to 4.30; summit of Dent Blanche, 9.15 to 10.30; Schönbühl, 13.30.

The same climber, on August 8, ascended the Matterhorn by the Z'Mutt from Schönbühl in 6 hours, halts included.

The hitherto splendid weather came to an end immediately afterwards.

THE LATE JUDGE SMYLY, who died lately, aged eighty-two, was a member of the A.C. since 1878. He rowed in the Cambridge Eight in 1862 and 1863, and was President of the C.U.B.C. in 1863. Unfortunately, no record of his climbing career is available, but it is understood he was a patron of the late Peter Baumann (Guggen).

KILIMA'NJARO.—Notices of the so-called first ascent by Englishmen lately appeared in the papers, in evident ignorance of the ascent of Kibo, the higher summit (19,321 ft.), in 1914, by Mr. William C. West of Cape Town, for many years energetic Hon. Secretary of

the Mountain Club of South Africa. Mr. West's ascent was made with two native porters, and is described and illustrated in the Annual of the Club, No. 18, 1915.

THE SONGS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS.—Compiled for the Rucksack Club by John Hirst, B.A. Cantab., M.I.E.E., is a collection of original songs, verses, and parodies about mountains and mountaineers, some copied from Club Journals and other publications; the majority printed for the first time. Copies may be obtained from Arthur E. Burns, 98 Longford Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. In linen-backed paper cover, 3s. 3d. post free; or in limp leather cover, 3s. 9d. post free.

AN ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT. KENYA was made in February 1921, by a party consisting of Mrs. C. Ross, a life-member of the Mountain Club of S.A., who has done a great deal of climbing in the Cape Province, her son, Asst. Commr. J. G. Hamilton Ross, and Messrs. Richard and Reginald Thompson, with a native guide and 32 porters and attendants.

The expedition took 14 days from Fort Hall to Peak and back. (Fort Hall to base = 60 miles.)

The route led :

' From Fort Hall to Nyeri—West Kenya Forest Station—through forest, bamboo belt, and over the grass and giant groundsel belt to the head of the Hausburg Valley where a base camp for the porters was made.

' One tent was taken on, past the Emerald Lake to above the 14,000 ft. Lake and pitched there. Porters came up each day with firewood and fresh bread.

' The first attempt was made on February 3, 1921; *via* the Tyndall Glacier. We passed up its left side, cutting steps, then left the glacier and moved up the rocky wall, greatly hindered by finding hand or foot-hold coated with ice. Had to abandon further ascent owing to snowstorm at about midday, and which lasted till sunset. A similar storm had occurred previous day.

' Estimated altitude attained 16,000–16,200 ft. (Height of Peak, 17,200 ft.)

' Following day we passed round Pigott's Peak, below Joseph and Caesar Glaciers, up moraine to ridge overlooking the Mackinder Valley, and up a snowy Col towards the point aimed at the previous day from the opposite side. Found rock brittle, frozen snow unreliable and time late, so abandoned attempt at about the same altitude. Commenced descent on February 5th.

' No sickness of any sort amongst Europeans or natives, and no complaints from the latter.

' February was chosen as being the finest month, yet during the whole period of our trip, people below reported that the peak was hidden in clouds every day. Those clouds meant snowstorms. Porters were given one red blanket each, double rations of mealie

meal and "extras" in the shape of ghee and brown sugar, and occasionally hot coffee or cocoa, in addition to the usual porters' pay.'

In March 1921 Mrs. Ross and another lady made the ascent of Mt. Kinangop, the highest point (13,000 ft.) in the Aberdare range.

J. G. HAMILTON ROSS.

[Cf. 'A.J.' xx. 102 *seq.*, art. by H. J. Mackinder on the first ascent, and 'R.G.S.J.' July 1921, art. by J. W. Arthur on an attempt; both with maps and illustrations.]

REVIEWS.

Early Explorations in British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific Railway. By Howard Palmer. Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, vol. xvi., No. 3, July 1918.

MR. PALMER has given us a very clear sketch of what may be called the mountain history of the Canadian Pacific Railway down to its completion in November 1885, but as the title of his paper suggests, its essential kernel is the story of the explorations of 1871-74. It was not by any means an easy story to tell, and it is told with admirable lucidity. Mr. Palmer is principally interested in two topics: first, the merits as an explorer of the late Walter Moberly, which, in his opinion as in Mr. A. O. Wheeler's, have never been adequately recognised; secondly, the topography of the intricate mountain system which separates the head-waters of the Fraser, the Canoe River, and the North Thompson, and its western extension in the great Cariboo range. One is surprised to learn that so much work was done in this region, which is still 'essentially *terra incognita*.' Mr. Palmer's explanation is that 'the topographical information obtained was only scantily transferred to maps, and therefore has in great measure been lost. Had the surveyors acted also as topographers, the present maps would be far more adequate.' On the other hand, there appear to be voluminous records of these and other explorations in existence in the shape of Reports of Progress. 'Some day, no doubt,' says Mr. Palmer, 'the stories will be rescued from the oblivion of the Government Reports, and well worth the telling they will be.' Elsewhere he refers to the Report of a Royal Commission appointed in 1880 to investigate the affairs of the Railway, which, in 1882, published *in extenso* the operations and results of the different surveying parties in British Columbia, as described by Moberly and other engineers in charge, 'a record of unique interest.' The revelation of this mass of unworked material is the most arresting feature of an interesting paper. When will some competent person take it in hand?

A. L. M.